

The Abbeville Press.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, POLITICS &c., &c.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1863.

[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

VOLUME XI.—NO. 46.

The Abbeville Press.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

Friday Morning, March 20 1863.

NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with Mr. Wm. H. Wilson, formerly one of the proprietors of this paper, to continue the publication of the Press during our absence in the army. He is authorized to receipt for all monies due this office.

LEE & WILSON, Proprietors.

Jan'y 1st, 1863.

PREACHING IN METHODIST CHURCHES.

ABBEVILLE CIRCUIT.

By the Pastor and the Local Ministers.

MARCH.

(Revised Arrangement.)

Abbeville Village.

The third Sunday, the 15th, 10 o'clock.

The fourth " " the 22d, 4 " p. m.

Friday, the 27th, 10 o'clock—Confederate Fast day.

Bethel.

Two day's meeting, Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d.

Gloucester Chapel.

The fourth Sunday, 23 o'clock, p. m.

Liberty.

Saturday, the 21st, 3 o'clock, p. m.

Miss Elmer's School House.

Saturday, the 21st, 11 o'clock.

Poor House.

Friday, the 12th, 4 o'clock.

Ridge.

The third Sunday, the 15th, 11 o'clock.

Sharon.

The third Sunday, the 15th, 11 o'clock.

Two day's meeting, Saturday and Sunday, the 25th and 26th.

Shiloh.

The third Sunday, the 15th, 11 o'clock.

Friday, the 27th, 11 o'clock—Confederate Fast day.

Smyma.

The third Sunday, the 15th, 4 o'clock p. m.

The fourth Sunday, the 22d, 10 o'clock p. m.

Friday, the 27th, 11 o'clock—Confederate Fast day.

Zoar.

The fourth Sunday, the 22d, 10 o'clock.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The careful attention of our farmers are especially directed to the Proclamation of Governor M. L. Bonham in this issue, in relation to the planting of grain and raising provisions of every description within their power. He urges them to dismiss all considerations of mere gain and exert every nerve to supply the necessities of our country.

The Governor having taken into consideration the absolute control of the purse and sword, by the tyrant Lincoln, vested in him by the assent of the North, has thus issued his proclamation appealing to the magnanimity and patriotism of the citizens of South Carolina. The existence of our independence demands this course by our farmers. The Governor has the utmost confidence in the enlightened philanthropy and patriotism of this part of the population of our State and knows that every exertion will be made to meet the exigencies now before us. All know the impending danger which is likely to result to our cherished country in the event of a short crop of provisions. The prospects of a speedy consummation of our difficulties are gloomy now than at any stage of the rebellion—our cotton can avail nothing in achieving the liberties we are struggling for. Let every man be actuated by the love of country and endeavor to produce the necessities of life. If gain by some will only tend to weaken the efforts of others, who are striving to sustain the government. We feel assured that if the southern people will do their part well provided, they will steer our ship of State safely out of the bloody seas that are now tossing her to and fro. An enemy, though may boast of millions, but the bold ingenuities of assassins can never outwit a Christian and undivided people who neglect our duty the cause of our ruin fall upon our own heads.

See Notice of Settlement of the Estate of Travis Bearden, Dec'd, by A. T. Wideman.

The Tax payers of the Town of Abbeville are directed to the advertisement in this issue by Armistead Burt, Intervent.

Persons desirous of buying likely negroes on good time will read the advertisement of Wm. H. Parker, Commissioner. Sale on next Wednesday, 6th inst.

John A. Wier, Administrator of the Estate of Col. A. J. Lytgoe, proposes to sell on the 3d of next month, April, all the personal property of the Deceased. Those desirous of purchasing young and likely Negroes and other articles will read the advertisement and attend the sale.

GENERAL TOMBS.

On a short visit to Washington, Ga., on last Saturday, we learned that Gen. Tombs was quite ill at his residence in that place. He had been confined to his room for several days. We hope that he may soon recover.

General Tombs resignation was a matter of great regret among the officers and men under his command.

STRAY COLTS.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue, by Mr. Moody Gentry, who offers a reward of \$20.00 to any person who will deliver his colts to him, near Butlerville, Anderson District, S. C. These colts when last seen, were in the neighborhood of the woods, in this District and appeared to be their way down the country.

TO PRINTERS.

A printer who is competent to do the work in a country newspaper office, of study business habits, can procure a situation in a pleasant country town, by addressing the editor of this paper, with sufficient recommendations, of his ability and moral character. Particulars will be given those who desire to engage. Address Abbeville Press Office.

FASTING AND PRAYER.

Our readers will remember that next Friday, 27th inst., is set apart by President Davis as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

MCGOWAN'S BRIGADE.

PROVIDENCE permitting, I will return to my Regiment (12) the first week in April, and will take charge of any packages or boxes for the Brigade, which may be sent to the care of the Chairman of the "Central Association," Columbia, S. C.

J. MONROE ANDERSON.

Chaplain 12th Regiment S. C. V.

PORT HUDSON.

A special dispatch dated 15th inst., from General Frank Gardner, commanding forces at Port Hudson, to Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, states that the gun boat fight lasted heavy from 11 to 2 o'clock—the night of the 14th inst. All the fleet came within range.

The Hartford and Monongahela passed, crippled; the Mississippi burned; the Richmond disabled and sent back. Our loss small. The enemy's land forces advanced. All quiet on the morning of the 15th.

CORN AT \$1.00 PER BUSHEL.

We learn that eight gentlemen in Hogskin Beat, Abbeville District, have promised to furnish four hundred bushels of corn to soldiers' families at \$1.00 per bushel. We hope to hear of many more in our District doing likewise.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Board of Relief, for Abbeville District, on last Saturday, it was ascertained that there were in our District, four hundred and fifteen soldiers' families that needed aid from this Board of Relief. It was thought proper by the Board, not to expend the whole amount drawn for the first quarter as presented hereafter, but to reserve a portion to be expended hereafter.

The Board resolved to pay to each family an average of \$1.00 per month, or \$12 per quarter, commencing at January last—each family to receive according to their wants and necessities, to be determined by the Commissioners in each battalion. The Board was of the opinion that this sum is inadequate to meet the wants of the poor soldiers' families, at the present high prices of provisions, and appeal to the generous to assist, in this laudable undertaking.

The greatest tug of war is to come yet—its scene is in the distance and those of our citizens at home have as great a part to act upon the theatre of the great tragedy now being performed as the soldier in the field; the maintenance of our independence should be neglected, his part inevitable ruin awaits us. The citizen has done much to sustain our newly constituted Government, but there is still more for him to do. We want that there are thousands of bushels of corn in some parts of our Country—still the price is \$2.00. Those who have corn for sale and do not have to buy meat and other provisions might well afford to sell corn to soldiers' families at \$1.00 per bushel, under the present existing circumstances of our country. We only make the suggestion, not pretending to dictate to others, as a patriotic heart and unselfish conscience will guide all right who love country more than money. Some men, whom we believe to have the welfare of country at heart, but do not understand the true meaning of contributing to the needy. They say "let the country impose taxes—I am willing to bear my share—let it come off all equally." It taxes were thus imposed those men would soon see that there are hundreds of families in our country who own a small tract of land for a homestead, that they are not able to meet this tax—how can they when they are not enabled to acquire a competency now? The consequence would be that these poor families must be thrown out of home and home in order to pay the taxes thus imposed upon them. The burden then to support them would be an hundred fold greater than it is now. Our Congress and Legislatures well know this, and would resist from such a procedure, hence a tax is imposed which is thought the people can bear and trust to the generous who are able to supply the deficiency by private contributions.

JAMES L. PETTIGREW.

The Charleston Mercury of the 15th inst. announces the death of James L. Pettigrew. Mr. Pettigrew was considered the ablest and most distinguished lawyer of our country. He was born in the Calhoun settlement, in this District, May 1789—and descended from a Huguenot family. His grandfather had been Pastor of a Huguenot church, and had established a French colony at New Bordeaux. He graduated in South Carolina College in 1809—taking the honor of his class.

Mr. Pettigrew speaking of his many noble characteristics and virtues, says, "he was excellent in the relations of life. No one was more devoted, more indulgent, more generous." He spared no effort, he was diligent and indefatigable, to advance the fortunes of the happiness, to promote the enjoyment of all who had claims upon his love. He never weary in any kind of well doing, and of all in this. Those who lived near him, saw most clearly that no selfishness lurked in his bosom.

His intimate friends of a half century lived near him and saw him every day, took on their unbroken attachment to him, linger over the scenes of their long acquaintance, with no memories but those of affection and esteem. His legal career was his zealous personal aid in every emergency, ready to counsel, advance or defend in proper or adverse fortune.

He was the same. To hint at comedy or professional advice or service was to find a generous nature.

CHEAP COLLEGES.

The One West Telescope says, the cheapest Colleges in the South are the Male and Female Colleges in Due West. Tuition in the former is about five dollars a year, in the latter it is lower than in any similar Institution that we know of. Board is only twenty dollars per month.

FROM OUR JUNIOR CORRESPONDENT.

CAMP 19th REGIMENT, S. C. VOL.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., March 10th, 1863.

Dear Wilson:—Since I wrote you my last letter we have been absent from camp three days. About eleven o'clock on Friday orders were issued to the Brigade to cook two days rations and prepare to march by twelve o'clock. In half an hour we were ordered to "fall in." As soon as the companies were "formed" we marched off without rations, perfectly ignorant as to where we were going. Marching through the town of Shelbyville we took the Trimm or Unionville Pike, and after marching in that direction for six or eight miles we were ordered to "fall in" in a cove of woods and hallooed, stacked arms, and broke ranks. As rain had been falling for two hours we lost no time in making fires by which to warm and dry ourselves.

About ten o'clock in the night rations came, and with all the promptness you can imagine we paid them: our respects and discussed their merits; occasional showers prevented us from sleeping a great deal during the night. When morning came we thought that we were going back to camp but the day passed and we still remained. The darkness of another night surrounded us, and the woods presented rather than otherwise, a cheerful appearance with its hundreds of popping fires of cedar wood, grasping flames and ascending sparks. At an early hour we laid ourselves upon the ground trusting that we might have a good night's rest. In a short time, the dark and threatening elements above gave us thundering promises of more rain. The promises were fulfilled by heavy rains at intervals during the night. At one time nearly all of our fires were extinguished. At daylight on Sunday morning we marched eight miles further up Unionville towards Eggleston, and in the afternoon we returned to the ground on which we had camped for the two nights previous.

Fatigued by the days march, we were soon sleeping upon the wet ground and in the morning we were moved to our camp. The only result of our expedition as far as I could learn was several cases of pneumonia, and a number of cases of bad colds.

The enemy attacked Gen. Van Dorn at Thomson's Station about 11 miles S. of Shelbyville, Tenn. He gave the Yankees a handsome whipping and captured five Regiments of their infantry. Besides the prisoners, horses, wagons, arms &c., &c., were captured in like proportion. We saw a number of them in Shelbyville yesterday. They were a fine looking and well clad set of men. What a pity it is that they were caught in bad company.

A severe wind passed over Shelbyville, a few days ago, unroofing several houses and blowing the top stories from some of the brick buildings. Several cars were blown from the track. The tanks of the Regiment are due to Miss M. A. Bowie, of Eggleston District for her exertions on our behalf. Recently she sent us a large and valuable box of clothing for the destitute in our Regiment. Through her exertions several thousand dollars have been raised in Eggleston District for the purchase of clothing and blankets for the army.

Miss M. C. McCaslin has the thanks of the Regiment for her generous contributions.

Rosenkrantz has issued an order for Southern soldiers to wear Cotton clothing, if taken in battle to be shown no quarters, or if singly or in squads about 10 lines to be treated as spies.

I inadvertently omitted in a previous letter to mention that our worthy compeer, Serg't S. A. Jordan received from his company a high compliment of the "badge of gallantry" for gallantry on the field of battle at Murfreesboro.

Private James Jones, of Capt. Addison Clinckales company received the badge of honor from that company, and private James McLain received the badge of honor from Capt. J. J. Whites company.

Capt. J. J. White and Lieut. Wm. Mattison were with us a few days ago. They have left to again to gather recruits.

Lieut. R. F. McCaslin, having sufficiently recovered from the wounds he received in the late battle at Murfreesboro, reported to camp yesterday evening for duty. He is well, except a bad cold.

Respectfully yours, H. W.

GENERAL STERLING PRICE, It is said, has crossed the Mississippi, to assume the command of the new department to which he has been assigned. We are confident that he will run fix up things, in Arkansas and Missouri.

NEWS SUMMARY'S.

The Richmond Whig of the 12th inst., gives an account of a disastrous fire in Richmond, destroying \$1,000,000 worth of property. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally, but will be investigated.—Captain McNair, of the 11th S. C. Regiment, with a detachment of his company, went on Hilton Head Island, on the night of the 12th inst., to the observatory, where the Yankee signal corps were stationed and without firing a gun captured the entire party keeping watch, consisting of a Lieutenant, one Sergeant and seven privates. The prisoners have arrived at Hardeeville.

An explosion occurred on the 13th inst., at the Government Laboratory on Brown's Island near this city in one of the buildings occupied by women and girls employed in filling cartridges, killing and wounding thirty or forty persons. The number of killed is not yet known, but is believed to be not exceed ten. The explosion is supposed to be the result of accident. We find in our Mississippi exchanges an elucidation of the mysterious telegraphic dispatches concerning the steamer Indianola, which was not blown up. The Yankees, it seems, did send down a coal barge with smoke stacks and a wooden gun, which in the dark, resembled a gunboat. It was fired at by our batteries, and our gunboats being in a disabled condition, dropped down to Port Hudson. But the men in charge of the Indianola did not blow her up. An explosion was heard about 1 o'clock Friday night, but it turned out to be the magazine at the end of the canal, which the Yankees blew up themselves, supposing that we had organized an expedition to take it.

A private letter received from a soldier in Lee's corps says that the greater portion of the Yankee army had left from before Fredericksburg, ostensibly for Charleston and Savannah. All the heavy baggage of Lee's Division had been sent to Richmond, and his men were under marching orders—where for was not known. They will doubtless be sent to a point where the enemy least expects to find them.

News from the army of Tennessee recovers it in good condition, having been considerably reinforced within the last few days by convalescents, stragglers, &c.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, will convene the Legislature on the 25th March, and recommend a stringent prohibition of the cultivation of more cotton than is needed for food; also, prohibition of the distillation of articles of food.

It takes fifty thousand horses and mules to supply the army of the Potomac. A thousand die every few days. Not less than five thousand horses are in the horse hospital of Washington.

Thirty deaths, on the 14th inst., had occurred from the recent explosion at the Cartridge Factory on Brown's Island.—A Monitor Iron-clad appeared off the bar, at Charleston, on the 14th, and took position among the fleet, and on the 15th went southward. She is supposed to be the Keokuk from New York, for Port Royal. A British steamer within the past few days reached a Confederate port, and brings up-to-date up to Thursday 12th. The Steamer Ruby from Charleston, and Girdle from Wilmington had arrived at Nassau. Many steamers had reached Nassau from England, intending to run the blockade. The prisoners taken on Thursday night on Hilton Head Island fully confirm the intelligence of Burnside's appointment to the command of the expedition against Charleston. He had not arrived at Port Royal on Thursday, but was hourly expected.

The bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which were destroyed by the Yankees a few weeks ago, have been replaced, and the regular schedule resumed on the 15th.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, writing from Richmond on the 23d ult., says that President Davis has been confined to his house for two weeks, and is a great sufferer. An absence has been formed on his temple, next to his sound eye, and it is feared by his friends that he will lose the sight of that eye also.

The sons of deceased soldiers desirous of a liberal education, whose means are limited, are offered by Mr. R. G. Chisohn, Columbia, S. C., in behalf of himself and St. John's Lutheran Sunday School, of Charleston, and by the Rev. E. A. Bolles, Orangeburg, S. C., scholarships in Newberry College, S. C., without charge.

A very fatal disease is prevalent in some portions of this State among the hogs. The first symptom is a stiffness in the shoulders.

On DEAR!—It is said that on a certain time, a Chinese widow being found fanning the grave of her husband, was asked why she performed so singular an operation. She said she had promised not to marry again while the grave remained damp, and that as it dried very slowly, she saw no harm in assisting the process.

TO ALL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature having placed at the disposal of the Central Association, at Columbia, two hundred thousand dollars, to be expended in providing shoes, blankets, and clothing to the Carolina soldiers, the Association calls upon all similar Associations in the State to aid in its great work. Deeply impressed with the importance of these voluntary Associations, and the generous and self-sacrificing spirit which has distinguished our people, we would respectfully urge upon all the most vigorous persevering exertion. Let none suppose that the appropriation on the part of the State has rendered individual and private effort unnecessary. When we think of the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged, the determined spirit of our unscrupulous enemy, the comparatively limited resources of our Government, we feel that the appeal is made to every man and woman in the Confederacy, and that our success can only be achieved by the joint labor of all. We invite then, the co-operation of all District Associations and would be pleased to receive any information or suggestions in reference to our common labors.

M. LABORDE,
Chairman Central Association.

FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, March 16.—A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Panama, Miss., 14th, says a gentleman direct from Goldwater says two formidable gun boats, the Chillicothe and DeKalb, two rams, with cotton defences, three gun-boats not deemed formidable, three batteries, three hundred cavalry, and ten thousand men compose the Yankee army in the Yazoo. Some of the boats not loaded accompany the expedition. It is thought their purpose is stealing cotton. They left Helena with one day's rations of meat and plenty of bread, and other supplies; they rely upon the resources of the country for meat, which they are stealing.

The Appeal says a gentleman who witnessed the fight at Fort Pickens, says our troops were ordered to their posts to get a chance at the enemy. The fleet consists of six gun-boats and rams, infantry force men like to eighteen thousand. The enemy's movements have been so rapid, that our troops were unable to get to the river on the opposite bank. Our officers were endeavoring to frustrate the enemy at all points.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT HUDSON.

PORT HUDSON, March 15.—The bombardment commenced at 2 p. m. yesterday, and continued up to 5 p. m. The enemy fired slowly. Our batteries did not reply. At 12 last night, a most desperate engagement took place. The enemy endeavored to pass our batteries under cover of the darkness. The firing was most terrific, and lasted two hours. One gunboat succeeded in passing in a damaged condition. The sleep-of-war Mississippi was set on fire and burnt to the water's edge, in front of our batteries. Our batteries were completely riddled, and a third badly crippled, and with the rest driven back. At 2 o'clock, the enemy withdrew. Our victory is complete and glorious. As far as known, no casualties on our part. The boat that passed is doubtless so disabled as to render her achievements of no avail. Thirty-six men and one midsman of the destroyed frigate Mississippi were brought in by our cavalry this morning, several of whom were severely wounded.

NEGRO REGIMENTS.

A gentleman recently from Washington, where he had been after his release from Fort Lafayette, states that he was present when in the Yankee Congress the debate took place on the negro regiment bill. He heard a member say it was absolutely necessary to use the negroes, as it would be impossible to raise another army of white men! What a commentary on the pretended philanthropy of the North! They have tried all other expedients of men and money, and have failed to subjugate the South, and in very spite and with demagogic violence, they would sacrifice the race they are pretending to befriend by putting them forward to save their own men from destruction.

General Saxton at Hilton Head, to save the loss of life, as he candidly admits, in unhealthy regions would garrison his forts with negroes, and he would also put them forward to fight where he knows they will be returned to slavery. The deluded creatures are beginning to find out the character of their pretended friends, and would gladly get back to their peaceful homes. We invite attention to an article from the Savannah Republican, which is worthy of consideration, as to receiving back such as may return to us. We agree that the policy of humanity suggests it, and it is proper we should adopt these views.

Gen. TOMBS.—The Columbus Enquirer says:

We have heard, from a source which we presume to be well informed, that Gen. Tombs felt aggrieved by the appointment over him, and to command him in the army to which he was attached, of officers whose commissions were of later date than his own, and that his first recourse to have this grievance remedied, was an application to be transferred to another department of the service, which being refused, he tendered his resignation. This version, if correct, shows that he did not display over sensitiveness, or withdrawal from a service because of mere personal disappointment or chagrin. On the contrary, his request to be transferred appears to have been a reasonable and compromising one, and the matter of surprise is that it was not granted.

PLANT CORN.—We hope that every good citizen, who has a garden spot or unoccupied piece of ground, large enough to spread a blanket upon, will turn it to good account this year, by planting corn or vegetables thereon. Let him not only do this himself, but persuade his neighbor to do likewise. If people would generally try to raise something—cabbage, corn, butter-beans, tomatoes, etc., which can be done on a small scale without appreciable trouble, the prices of edibles would be kept within more reasonable bounds. Therefore we say, plant corn somewhere; but plant corn.—Charleston Mercury.

Why do you walk, Bob, when you've got a donkey to ride?

A gentleman on an Irish lad who was walking by the side of his donkey. "Sure, then," replied the boy, "I'm just walking to rest me legs."

CONSIGNEES.

The following persons have freight in the Depot at Abbeville:

J. I. Barnes, J. M. Mosely, E. Simonds, T. B. Millard, R. D. Turner, J. H. Adams, F. L. Ingraham, J. Brownson, Mrs. L. W. Wilson, C. T. Hackett, Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, H. W. Laxson, Martha E. Dalton, A. C. Williams, B. P. Hughes, A. J. Wood, T. C. Perin, Simkins Salt Works, Capt. Knox, N. Seales, W. J. Low, Jas. Hopkinson, E. Noble, J. E. Mitchell, J. W. Thomas, R. M. Palmer, J. T. Moore, J. McBrady, M. R. Bannor, J. D. Chambers.

D. R. SONDLEY, Ag't.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT—In Equity.

James M. Perrin and others, vs. Bill for Account, relief &c.

Dudley Byrd and others, vs. and others.

PURSUANT to order in this case by Chief Justice O'Neal, I will sell, at Abbeville Court House, at public outcry, on Sale Day, in April next (the 25th day of next month), viz: Monday, Andrew and William Jackson, Nellie, Elsie, Robert and Hector, on a Credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest from date of Sale payable by installments.

Purchasers to give Bonds with at least two good sureties, pay costs in cash, and pay for papers.

Wm. H. PARKER, C.E.A., Commissioner of the Court, March 17, 63, 164d

HEADQUARTERS,

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S DEPT., S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 16, 1863

Whereas, the following agents, having executed and returned to this Department, a report of the sale of the property of the late General Jackson, and the proceeds of the sale, and the names of the agents who have been added to the above list.

March 15, 1863, 46, 11

HEADQUARTERS,

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S DEPT., S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 16, 1863

The following regulations have been adopted by the Government of the State to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, passed on the 18th of December 1862, entitled "An Act to suppress the undue distillation of spirituous liquors from the cereal grains of this State," which authorizes the Governor, when satisfactorily informed that a supply is absolutely necessary for medical purposes, to issue a warrant for the distillation of spirituous liquors, for medical purposes, and to issue a warrant for the distillation of spirituous liquors, for medical purposes, and to issue a warrant for the distillation of spirituous liquors, for medical purposes.

Contractors have been and will be authorized to distill a quantity of pure spirits, of 50 per cent. proof, at not over two dollars per gallon; whose names will be published in the public papers, and in the papers in which the agent resides. No other persons, except those so published, are authorized to distill; and it is the duty of every captain of patrol, and they are required to report any violation, and to prevent the undue consumption of spirits for distillation for medicinal purposes, and to prevent the undue consumption of spirits for distillation for medicinal purposes, and to prevent the undue consumption of spirits for distillation for medicinal purposes.

All citizens are earnestly requested to report any violation of the Act, as the object of the law is to prevent the undue consumption of spirits for distillation for medicinal purposes, and to prevent the undue consumption of spirits for distillation for medicinal purposes, and to prevent the undue consumption of spirits for distillation for medicinal purposes.

The agent shall not convey or cause to be conveyed by him, or by any other person, any spirits for medicinal purposes, and shall dispose of the spirits distilled by him under his bond, in quantities of five gallons and under, to any person on their written pledge that they require and will use it only and strictly for medicinal purposes, and will not convey or cause to be conveyed, beyond the limits of this State, the spirits purchased and attached to said pledge, or the certificate of a regular practicing physician, that the purchase actually required, and believed to be necessary, and will use it only and strictly for medicinal purposes. When any druggist, physician or other person desires to purchase over five gallons of spirits from the agent, they must first give a bond, payable to the State, with two good sureties, approved by the Clerk of the Court, in the amount of purchase, and lodge the same with the agent, conditioned that they will not convey, or cause to be conveyed, beyond the limits of this State, the spirits so purchased, and that they will not resell at a greater advance than 10 per cent. over the agents price, and only to such persons as will give a written pledge that they actually require and will use it only and strictly for medicinal purposes, accompanied by the certificate of a regular practicing physician, that the spirits are needed, and he believes will be used strictly for medicinal purposes, and that the subscribers will not resell the spirits or convey, or cause the same to be conveyed, beyond the limits of this State.

By order of the Governor.

JOSEPH WALKER, Commissioner General of S. C.

All papers in this State will insert notices and send duplicate bills, with copy of advertisement, to this Department.

Advertising bills against this Department will be settled quarterly. In all cases duplicate bills, with copy of advertisement, must be furnished.

March 16, 1863, 46, 11

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 16, 1863

THE time is at hand, unaccompanied with the prospect of a speedy peace. Our foes have given absolute control of their purse and sword to the tyrant Lincoln. Another year, from the enemy's fleets and armies we need fear not little from the unwise production of cotton, much. With the supply on hand, its production now is not necessary to the success of our cause, and can be dispensed with for years to come, and the States not in possession of the enemy must produce supplies for themselves, our armies in the field, and the families of